

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

What makes Canals profitable, or otherwise, to Stockholders?—Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—When we reflect on the great amount of liabilities incurred by the State of Maryland for works of internal improvement—on the obvious inutility and unproductiveness, nay, the absolutely injurious operation of some, and the unwarrantable concealments, or bungling ignorance that has marked the management of others; every friend of the State, and especially of its landed interest, which, after all, will have to answer for the responsibilities of the State, must feel anxious that something should be done to expose the folly of persevering in schemes that ought only to be considered as mere *jobs* for the benefit of their projectors; and that measures should be taken to reform the management of others, so pregnant by nature, with advantages to our City and State; that nothing but the ignorance of some *man-midwife* could produce abortion—Finally, let us endeavour to redeem losses incurred and debts assumed, by the completion of some that will not fail to put in one pocket, some part at least of what is escaping from the other!

These are subjects which, in the unaffected consciousness of our own inadequacy, we have, in a former number, presented for discussion to more competent pens, promising, as we have leisure, and as in duty bound, to contribute our mite to their elucidation.

Of all the works projected, the Susquehanna Canal to tide water, has been undertaken and carried on, most quietly and efficiently. Cautious in making promises, and yet more careful in redeeming them, the Company has pursued the even tenor of its way—no, let us rather say the rugged tenor of its way, evenly and efficiently, until, within the limits of time and estimates, it is about to consummate for the city, and for the state,—whose prosperity moves on *pari passu* with the city,—benefits far beyond what it promised. That work should have been *continuous* to Baltimore; but sufficient for the day is the good thereof. Let us not quarrel with a great, because it might be a greater good. Greater it is, too, in the candor, vigour and skill of its management, direction and superintendance, compared with some others! But what after all will constitute the great source of profit and of wealth to individuals and the country, from the use of this important work—the Susquehanna Canal? Will it be toll on passengers? No. On the products of the plough? No. Of the forests? No! great as will be the two last. What then?

from the inexhaustible mineral regions of a sister state—from the transportation of coal especially.

Turning our regards from the East to the West, we should never be satisfied for a moment until effectual measures are taken to have the *Potomac and Ohio Canal open one of its mouths in the basin of Baltimore*. Who ever before heard of a political community submitting to be taxed, and giving its substance to construct a work for the transportation of the wealth from its own mines, and fields and forests, beyond its own borders, into the bosom of a different community? What surpassing generosity, thus to go over the world borrowing money to build up cities beyond the reach of our taxation for government or defense! Was it not with great difficulty that we obtained permission from Pennsylvania, not that she should construct our work from the Susquehanna to the tide, but to *let us tap hers*; altho' it was the produce of the lands and the mines of her own citizens which was to be enhanced in value by the operation of the work to be made by Maryland? What would the dutchman have said if you had asked him not only to let you broach his cask, but that he should himself fetch his cider, and pour it down your throats! Would he not have been apt to take his pipe from his mouth to break it over your head? Why then should the people of Maryland be silly enough to prosecute a work of immense expense, and at one time of doubtful practicability, to build up exclusively other and rival cities, *beyond the limits of her legislation*? Let us not deem it too late to *revise what has been done*. Let the stroke and the sound of the spade and the pick-axe, in the vallies and the rocks of the mountain, move and be heard only in concert with those which are at work extending the canal through the tax-paying soil of Prince George's and Anne Arundel. Let the expenditure and the extension be in perfect correspondence at both ends. Not one "almighty dollar" should we give to push it to the north, without another to bring it to the east. Every interest that is not alien to the State, proclaims this to be her true policy. The welfare and the productions of the region to be penetrated by this great and expensive work, demand the *two outlets*, since according to common sense and universal experience, commodities rise in value by the multiplication of customers. A cross-cut canal from Georgetown to Baltimore ought to be the *sine qua non* of the State's contribution of another cent—and the coal, if any thing, will secure a fair profit on the outlay.

To navigate the long and sinuous course of the Potomac, requires the wind to change and veer about, that is when the river is not frozen down to the kettle-bottoms, like the politician's weather-cock; while from Baltimore at all times the course is straight and easy to the ocean. If while the work is in progress, we make a point of it, that it shall grow at both ends alike, and simultaneously, we can command the co-operation of certain influences, that, if we wait until it is completed to the District, will become antagonistical. Let Baltimore and all Maryland think of that.

We have said that the toll on coal would ensure a profit on this canal, and had we the wealth of a Girard or an Astor, we would emulate the enterprise, and endeavour to deserve the fame, of the DUKE OF BRIDGE-

WATER, whose canal which had so nearly ruined him, and which cost 1,555,555 dollars, now yields an annual income equal to its cost. We have intimated that reliance after all must be had on coal to give profit to canals—and in illustration of that position, we here submit the following statement, which we have seen embodied in an extract from a report made by Charles Penrose and others—a committee appointed by Pennsylvania to confer with the authorities of the state of New York, about certain connections proposed to be formed between the public works of the two states. We would thank any friend who would favor us with the full report. Here is the extract:

By a "share list," published in London, in October, 1833, the following marked difference may be discovered in the value of the two descriptions of canals.

British Canals on which Coal is not carried.

Name.	Selling price.	Dividend.
North Walsham & Dilham,	£ 50	£10
Oakham,	130	44
Wey and Arun,	100	32
Portsmouth and Arundal,	50	10
Regent,	100	16
Grand Surrey,	100	22
Bassing Stoke,	100	5.5
Craydon,	31.25	1
Thames and Medway, (old stock,) (new stock,)	30.41	1
	100	0

Great Caledonia, in Scotland, across the Island, lock 20 by 40, and 172 feet long, carrying a frigate of thirty-two guns, and a merchant vessel of one thousand tons, cost £986,924; tons in 1829, \$2,675 4s. 6d.; expense £4,573 0s. 1d.

British Canals upon which Coal is Transported.

Name and cost.	Share.	Selling price.	Dividend.
Grand Junction,	£100	£245	£12
Leeds and Liverpool,	100	470	20
Coventry,	100	600	32
Neath,	107	290	15
Swansey,	100	220	12
Cromford,	100	300	18
Glamorganshire,	100	290	12
Oxford,	100	595	32
Forth and Clyde,	100	545	25
Stafford and Worcester,	140	610	32
Somerset,	50	170	11
Mersey and Irwell,	100	640	37½

In Ireland, the Grand canal between Dublin, and the river Shannon, and the Royal canal from the same city to another point on the same river, the former one hundred and fifty-six miles in length, and the latter eighty-three miles, both passing through a rich agricultural country, with a dense population, do not pay in tolls enough to defray expenses.

The canals in France, depending upon Agricultural and ordinary commerce, are unprofitable in tolls, however beneficial to the country in other respects. A similar difference between the canals thus contrasted, is discovered in Pennsylvania.

Our main line, or Juniata division, has as yet yielded but three per cent. on its cost, while the Delaware division, on which the coal of the Lehigh is carried to Philadelphia, has exceeded 5 per cent. The difference is still more striking in the case of the Lehigh navigation and Schuylkill navigation; the former canal, forty-six miles and three-fourths in length, was finished in 1819, at

a cost of \$1,000,000; it extends from Easton, on the Delaware river, to the company's coal mines at Mauch Chunk. The shares of the stock of this company are fifty dollars, and they sell in the market at eighty-seven dollars. The Schuylkill navigation, from Philadelphia to Port Carbon, one hundred and eight miles in length, was finished in 1824, at a cost of \$2,966,180; the shares are fifty dollars, and have sold for one hundred and seventy dollars. The company has divided twenty-five per cent. on their stock. That is the maximum of dividend to which by their charter they are permitted to go.

But here we must stop, for, says the agricultural reader, what has all this to do with corn and cotton—with horses and hogs—with tobacco and turnips? Well we beg pardon—we have been following one view after another *currende calamo*, until we must at least appear to have trespassed on the premises of the practical farmer. Yet if we had time and room, we might perhaps make manifest the close connection between all these subjects.—How unaffectedly we envy the opportunities to be useful enjoyed by more capable men, having command of time and space—men pinched not by the want of—any thing. Surely that theme is worthy of engaging the best faculties of the patriot, and the deliberate studies of the man of science, which commands the devotion of such men as Hamilton, M'Duffie and Hayne of South Carolina, and of our own M'Lane—which has illustrated the talents of a Bernard, after having tasked and hallowed the genius and the memory of a Clinton! But shall we dare think of “treading in the footsteps” of such men, in enterprises of public usefulness; even though we remember that the humblest of quadrupeds once achieved what surpassed the lion's strength, and set at liberty the monarch of the desert?

What we have said is in no feeling of unfriendliness to the ten miles square—on the contrary, we sincerely profess to entertain an affectionate regard for the many good and generous spirits that do there inhabit. We have winter'd them and summer'd them, and cordially wish them every means of secure and prosperous growth in all that can constitute a people's strength and happiness—among others their full share in national legislation which is denied them; but as the work which is, and we are glad of it, to disgorge into her lap the agricultural and mineral productions of Maryland, has been made in a great measure with Maryland capital and securities, it is but common prudence and common justice too, that Maryland should make it a condition precedent, that she should have at least an equal chance of participation in its benefits, as the farmer is entitled to the grapes of his own planting—but what chance of gathering the crop, will remain to him who buys and plants the root in his own ground; and then foolishly trains the vine into his neighbour's garden? The most that could be asked of the most liberal hospitality would be to let its branches hang on each side of the division wall.

TURNIPS—The soil best adapted to turnip culture—manner of preparing it—best time and way to sow the seed—different modes of culture, &c. &c.

It is in farming, perhaps above all things, in which the maxim, “take time by the forelock,” should be kept constantly in mind. He who begins the year *behind his work*, rarely overtakes it; and in the hurry of attempting it, the most important operations are sometimes omitted, or performed in a slovenly and inefficient manner. We propose, in the performance of our duty, to “take time by the forelock,” in calling attention now to the *turnip crop*, to be sowed from the middle of this to the last of next month. We once knew a very good crop to be raised, which was sowed on the tenth of September; but it was on light land, which had been heavily cow-penned, and otherwise well prepared; and the season proved to be uncommonly favourable.

There are those, and men of sound judgment too, who

contend, that the great stress laid on root crops in England—the country from which we import, not only our fashions, but our rules of thinking and acting—is because there labour is cheap, and because there they possess not that greatest of all plants which crowns our horn of plenty—*Indian corn!* It is contended by many, that in our soil and latitudes south and west of the Delaware, a given quantity of manure and labour will produce more food, long and short, for man and beast, in Indian corn—aye, and more milk and butter too, than in any thing else. We shall not stop here to discuss this question, except to observe, *en passant*, that he who neglects to provide roots for his cattle, as most farmers do, not only for their cattle, but for *their own table*, are not apt to buy them for either, however abundant may be their corn crop; and it will be admitted, we presume, that for horses, as well as cattle and sheep, roots of some sort, such as turnips, carrots, mangel wurtzel and beets, are of great value as an alternative medicine. For his working oxen, milch cows and sheep, at least, every provident farmer will lay up a supply. Col. J. H. Powel, of Philadelphia, whose opinions on these points, carry with them respect and authority, has remarked, that “it is a well known fact that in England pure ‘Durham short-horns’ are fed during the first winter generally, upon turnips and straw. Too much importance cannot be attached to the production of esculent roots, to a certain extent, for the promotion of health, and useful secretions of neat cattle and sheep. Half the diseases with which they are assailed, proceed from indigestion or obstructions occasioned by unwholesome dry food.”

Of all these esculent roots, the turnip is raised with least labour, and preserved with least difficulty: and as the time is nearly at hand for sowing, we have thought it our duty to invite attention to it. If the directions given and the opinions offered contain nothing new for the old and experienced agriculturist, the novice may find in them some instruction. If by the bye, it were not for the new *crops of young farmers*, who are coming on from year to year, there would be much less occasion for agricultural papers. Our apprehension is, that not having been as familiar as we ought to have been, of late years, with the pages of the Farmer, we may repeat what may have been so recently known as to be now stale and unprofitable as a tale twice told, even to the Tyro, who has most recently broken ground as a farmer.

Of the different kinds of turnips, we presume there can be no question as to the superiority of the *ruta baga* or Swedish turnip for stock. The question of more difficult solution is the mode of culture, and especially whether to be sowed broadcast, or drilled and hoed? Mr. Lorain, one of the very best of agricultural authors, says, that he who will go to the labour and expense of hoeing his turnips, will be paid six-fold for his trouble.

To answer in lieu of a regular and (some of them) expensive drilling machine, we invented, or if it be not new, we never heard of it, a very cheap contrivance, which we are persuaded will answer. It consists of a tin tumbler, holding say a quart, more or less, at the bottom, which is considerably smaller than the top, the difference being somewhat greater than in common tumblers, (so that the superincumbent weight of seed may keep them pressing downwards,) is a hole and a small piece of tin, perforated with holes of different sizes, to answer for other seeds and grain, turns on a rivet or pivot, on the bottom inside, so as to bring over the larger hole in the bottom of the tumbler, the one which, in this small piece of tin is adapted to the seed or grain proposed to be drilled. It might be supposed that the seed or grain would be running in a continuous stream—but if the hole is *just large enough* to let the seed pass, it is only when the tumbler is *shaken*, that they escape from it. That it may be so shaken with more convenience, a

tube is attached to the side of the tumbler, from top to bottom, just large enough to admit a handle the size of the thumb. By taking hold of the top of this handle, and as you walk on, give it a perpendicular shake at the distance you wish to deposit the contents of the tumbler, and then move on again, your object is attained, and you may drill almost as fast as you can walk in an upright attitude. The tube or socket for the handle must be perpendicular, though the side of the tumbler is not. It will be easy to have the bottom of it stand off from the bottom of the tumbler. Of this contrivance or implement it was not our purpose here to speak. We have not *experience* to warrant our belief that this little contrivance *will answer*. The reader may make the experiment for himself or perhaps improve upon it, for some forty or fifty cents, perhaps less.

We have said that for the general crop for winter use, the seed of the common turnip might be sowed from the middle of June, to the first of August; but this is far from being an exception to a rule which may be almost laid down as a general one—that the *sooner* any given work is done, within the limits prescribed that it may be done, the better. It is however more necessary with turnips than with many other things, that they be sowed when there is *sufficient moisture in the earth* to vegetate and bring up the seed. No seed vegetates quicker, but they appear to be uncommonly oleaginous, and if exposed to the action of the Sun, in hot and dry weather, it quickly destroys the germinating principle, and the seed perishes in a few days. This happened several times last season under our own eye. Many pounds of seed were committed to the ground in every way well prepared, yet successive sowings did not yield a single turnip.

New land gives the sweetest root; but the soil most certain to yield a heavy crop, is a sandy or light soil, enriched with well rotted manure. Fall ploughing, exposure to frosts, frequent stirring to kill weeds and to ensure good tilth—in short, any process or artificial application, that will ensure openness to the ground, and render it easy for a bulbous root, like the turnip, to penetrate the ground easily, and extract its food quickly, will prove the best. There are few crops perhaps which render *sandy soils* so available as turnips—With a little help of manure, especially a light cow-penning, they produce heavy crops. It is by the agency of this crop that Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, is said to have produced a revolution in the agriculture of that county, causing the whole county to put off its forbidding and sterile aspect, for one of prosperity and gladness. How much more richly do such men deserve to be honoured as benefactors of mankind, than those whom victory, won by skill or chance in fields of blood, lifts to greater eminence, with popularity and power, to trample on the most sacred principles of freedom.

In all references, however, to turnip culture, in England, we must bear in mind that her moist and cool climate is particularly congenial to the growth of this esculent; and assuredly imparts to it more nutritive qualities than our turnips possess, or they could not rely on it, to the extent which they unquestionably do, but which to us seems almost incredible, for *fattening* neat cattle and sheep.—Manures applied to this crop should be ploughed in very shallow. When sowed broadcast from 1 to 2 lbs. to the acre is the allowance. The best way to put in the seed is with what may be called a brush harrow, which may be thus prepared, as recommended by a gentleman of much experience in turnip culture: Take a pole ten or fifteen feet long, about the size of a common rail, and to it tie or withe at suitable distances branches cut from the trees so as to make a broad compact brush. On the top of this tie another pole of the same length to keep the bushes in their proper place. This if carefully used will pulverize the ground and cover the seed completely—more so than

harrowing and rolling. Soon after the turnips make their appearance, sow over the ground one bushel of plaster to three or four of wood ashes. This top-dressing will start them quickly, and is said to be an antidote to that evil genius of English Farmers—the *turnip fly*.

That good and heavy crops of this root may be made in Virginia, is well established by the testimony of Mr. Benjamin Colman, who made on the fifth of an acre, at the rate of twelve hundred bushels to the acre; equal to the product of the best turnip fields in England. As his method was somewhat peculiar, it may be well here to mention it. We are inclined to think it the best in practice, where time can be taken to hoe the crop. His system was this: The ground had been a cow-pen the preceding year. About the middle of July it was thoroughly ploughed and harrowed—On or about the 10th of August, immediately after a heavy rain, it was again ploughed and harrowed, and laid off with a hand plough, both ways, in furrows twelve inches distant, crossing at right angles. At the intersection of the furrow, he had the common summer turnip seed dropped, three or four seed in a hill, and covered with the hand nearly an inch deep.—A top-dressing of plaster was then given it. In forty hours the plants made their appearance. On the tenth of September when they had from five to seven rough leaves about six inches long, he had the ground well hoed, the weeds removed, and the plants thinned, one plant only being left in a place. On the first of October they covered the ground, and measured about two and a half feet over.

The directions here given, will we hope, suffice for the common turnip, and the mode of culture last described is that which is well adapted to *Swedish turnip* or *ruta-baga*. This variety, if genuine, will have a leaf of a blueish instead of a yellowish green. A yet more decided characteristic, according to Cobbett, is, that the outside of the *bulb* of the *ruta-baga*, is of a greenish hue mixed towards the top, with a colour bordering on red; and that the inside of the bulb, if the sort be true and pure, is of a deep yellow, nearly as deep as that of gold.

Cobbett, to ascertain the best time for sowing in New-York, commenced on the 2d of June, and sowed some every week until the 30th July. The result of his careful experiments was a recommendation to sow, from the 25th of June to about the 10th of July. The crop of his sowing on the 9th of July was at the rate of 992 bushels to the acre; still he recommends not to postpone until then, as God is generally on the side of farmers who take time by the forelock. The turnips sowed before the 25th of June were inclined to run too soon to seed, at the expense of the root; and the turnips put in the ground after the 10th of July, though they came up and grew off very well, yet became smaller and smaller as the time of sowing was later, and were finally overtaken by frost before they were ripe—and ripeness is as necessary to perfection in the case of roots, as in the case of apples or peaches.

Of the manner of saving turnip seed, the best method of preserving the root through the winter, and the most economical use of it, and mode of using it, we shall speak at large, and as we trust in due season.

Since writing the foregoing, we have read an excellent article on *ruta baga*, in that excellent paper the *Genessee Farmer*, from which we take the following:

Considerable experience has convinced us, that we have few crops, as a whole, more certain or more valuable.

We have a letter from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, a most successful farmer, and who has grown larger crops of turnips than almost any other person in this country, in which he says:—

"I have kept through this winter 56 head of grown cattle on the turnips I raised last season, with the addition of about 20 tons of hay."

The turnips alluded to were grown on three acres;

and though a most extraordinary crop, (nearly 1208 bushels to the acre,) yet the fact of so many cattle being fed, and well fed, from so small a quantity of land, is most conclusive evidence of the ability to greatly increase the number of cattle kept by our farmers, by the introduction of the root culture. An ox or cow will consume in five months not less than two tons of common hay, fed upon it exclusively. But allow that the 20 tons would have kept 15 head, there remains 41 head of grown cattle, kept through the winter, on the product of three acres of land. Every farmer can calculate for himself the number of acres of grass he must have mown, to have furnished hay for this 41 head; not less than 30 or 35 certainly; as we think there are more acres mown that do not come up to two tons per acre, than there is that exceed that amount. Our wheat growers, who would like to keep more stock, without lessening their main crop, should consider this subject well.

INFLUX OF FOREIGNERS.—Some judgment may be formed of the immense accession of foreigners to increase the number of our population and the *price of beef*, by the fact, that, at a single port there arrived in the last two months 11,815, being

From Liverpool,	-	-	-	7,703
Belfast,	-	-	-	119
Havre,	-	-	-	1,093
London,	-	-	-	753
Bremen,	-	-	-	278
Bristol,	-	-	-	200
Bideford,	-	-	-	115
Other parts,	-	-	-	679
				11,815

Now suppose the arrivals at all other ports in the union to be only half the number at this single port; and we have added to our population every year two hundred thousand consumers and non-producers—the first year at least—of *beef, pork, corn, wheat, rye, potatoes* and *whiskey!* and out of these probably not less than twenty thousand are to be added annually to the register of *voters*. Considering their experience and participation in government affairs in the old countries, what an accession of wisdom is here for us, as it were in our infancy! and the greater when it is considered that, probably of the 7,703 in two months from Liverpool, being at the rate of about 50,000 annually, at least forty thousand are sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle; who have studied the science of government and the principles of taxation in the best of all schools—the school of adversity and oppression. Thus do they doubly serve our landed interest.—Let us bid them welcome—not only to all social and legal enjoyment and protection of life and property; but to all the rights and immunities of legislation and government! Hospitality is a capital virtue, and he who seeks to display it most effectually, bids his guest feel himself at home, and act as if he were in his own house! And as their sworn friend and advocate, we undertake to say, that farmers and planters, though they may be deficient in the knowledge and observance of the laws of *etiquette*, are yet remarkable for hospitality, natural and unaffected, beyond any other class we have ever seen, unless it be common sailors and officers of the Army and Navy.

LUMBER.—We are not aware that the suggestion has been anywhere made to those who have lumber for sale, but we are satisfied, that if vessels were sent with loads of lumber up all the principal rivers of the Chesapeake, a very large quantity of lumber, shingles and plank, could be annually and well sold. True there is enough to be had in Baltimore, but many who would buy if the article was taken to their door, do not, from one cause or another, send for it to Baltimore. Besides, it may be had at a saving of the freight, which is \$2 per thousand on shingles, and on other things in proportion.

We are satisfied that if this notice were copied in the Raleigh Register and other North Carolina papers, a

great number of lumber vessels would come into all our rivers to a good ready money market. We venture to affirm that there is not one farm out of twenty on our water courses that is not in absolute want of lumber, and few that would not buy if it were at hand ready to be put on their shore. A schooner from North Carolina went the other day into Herring bay with a cargo of shingles, sold them out immediately, and went off for 100,000 more—yet the purchasers, in the immediate neighbourhood, have as easy and cheaper intercourse with Baltimore than if they lived within five miles by land, of that city.

PATENT OFFICE, June 12, 1839.

To J. S. SKINNER,

Editor American Farmer, Baltimore.

SIR—In common with many others, I rejoice to see you resuming the editorial duties of the American Farmer.—Study and experience have constituted a fund on which you can draw for much useful matter.

Having received from our worthy consul at Vera Cruz, Dr. Burroughs, a sample of *cotton*, the produce of a large tree in the interior of Mexico, and also a specimen of *silk* gathered in the forests of the same country, said to be spun by the *spider* family, I send you a parcel of each, hoping that the exhibition of the same to your friends may stimulate the enterprising to investigate the practicability, as well as the advantage of their introduction into the United States.

I add a small quantity of tobacco seed transmitted from the Cape of Good Hope, by Baron Von Seedwig. Allow me to say, that all pioneers should expect some disappointments. Fair experiments often fail, and deception will occasionally be practised; but these do not justify that scepticism which rejects every proposition because it is new, confining credulity to the old beaten track. Desirous to aid the agriculturist in the selection of the best seeds, I have invited the co-operation of others, and I hope the effort will not be injurious to agriculture, whose prosperity I have so much at heart.

Yours, very respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

STREET MANURE & NIGHT SOIL—What becomes of them.

Dear Sir—At the suggestion of his Honor the Mayor, from whom we first sought it, we now address you in order to procure some information, which in the use we shall make of it in the "American Farmer," may prove useful to the farmers and planters in Maryland. We wish to ascertain—

The system of cleaning the streets;
Who hires the force;
What price per day;
What becomes of the manure;
Does it pay the expence of removal;
What is the average amount of sales during the year;
what the expenses during the same time?
By answering the above enquiries you will much oblige,
Your obt. servts.

J. S. SKINNER & SON.
To Dr. BOND, Pres't. Board of Health.

BALTIMORE, Health Office, June 10th, 1839.

J. S. Skinner & Son:

Gentlemen—Yours of the 6th inst. was duly received, and I hasten to answer the interrogatories propounded, as soon as the duties of the health department would allow time to ascertain the necessary facts. I take up the questions in the order proposed:

First. What is the system of cleaning the streets of the city?

The city is divided into six districts, and a Superintendent for each is annually appointed by the Mayor and City Council. These superintendents have various duties assigned them, among which is the overseeing of the persons employed in scraping the streets, lanes and alleys, and carting off the accumulations. The carters are appointed by the Board of Health, but are under the direction of the Superintendents of streets. The labourers employed in scraping are selected and employed by the superintendents. The wages for a man, with horse and cart is \$1.75 per day—For a man only, \$1.

Secondly—What becomes of the manure?

Much of the scrapings is useless as manure—being chief-

ly sand or earthy matter, through which the rain water has filtered until all saline and animal matters have been dissolved and carried off—what is left is a mere caput mortuum—and is thrown away or used for filling ponds or other cavities requiring the attention of the health department. All that is fit for manure, is sold under the direction of the Board of Health, by the Superintendents, or at the health office.

The third, fourth, and fifth enquiries, viz. Does it pay the expense? what is the average amount of sales during the year? what the expense during the same time? will be best answered together.

The appropriation for scraping the streets, and casting off the accumulations, for the last three years, has been \$15,000 annually, of which appropriation there was left unexpended in 1837, \$717 63 cents; in 1838, \$603 71 cents. This year it is probable the whole will be expended. This expenditure is exclusive of the salaries of the superintendents, who as before remarked have various other duties to perform: but it includes the expense of implements employed in scraping the streets, picks, scrapers, &c. The amount received for manure during the year 1837 was \$2,153 52; in 1838, \$2,230 44. For that portion of the present year already expired, there has been received as much as was received during the whole of any preceding year—although the arrangement with the Trustees for the Poor deprives the Health Department of the most valuable part of the manure in one of the districts. This augmentation in the receipts is in part owing to a greater demand for the scrapings, and consequently to a higher price of the article. At the conclusion of the year, the Board will take pains to ascertain whether other causes may not have contributed to produce this effect.

The above is a categorical reply to your letter—but the intimation you give that the information is intended for the benefit of the farmers of the State, awakens a desire to farther assist your laudable efforts, by information which could not be properly brought into the answers to your interrogatories.

Under a new organization of the health department, I came into the Board on the first of March last, and immediately found myself embarrassed by the existence of ordinances which it was impossible to execute. To deposit street manure on the lots of individuals required their permission, and indeed even with their permission, might under certain circumstances become a finable offence—yet no places of deposit had been or has yet yet been provided by the corporation. This however was a trivial inconvenience compared with the want of a depot for the night-manure. The ordinance requires it to be buried within five hours of its being deposited, which is wholly impracticable, as we are dependent upon the caprice of individual property-holders, for the privilege of depositing it at all; and could not therefore enforce the regulation upon them—and to require it of the night-men would so greatly augment the expense, as to impose an intolerable burthen upon property in the city.

Under these circumstances I was induced, with the consent of my colleagues, to propose to the city council a plan of relief, which if carried out, will I am persuaded, greatly, if not altogether, relieve the city, from the expense of cleaning the streets; and at the same time diminish the high price of esculent vegetables in our market, by affording to the gardeners in the vicinity an abundance of the very best manure.

It is proposed to have, in the immediate neighborhood of the city, pits of such capacity as to hold all the scrapings from the streets and the night-manure—These pits could be so arranged as to make it easy to distribute the *poudrette* with the street manure, as the one would be deposited during the day, and the other always at night.

In a late visit to Philadelphia, made for the purpose of obtaining information on this subject, I found the Board of Health had provided pits for the *poudrette*, both in the Northern and Southern Precincts of the city; and sell the deposits to the gardeners at one dollar and fifty cents for a one-horse cart-load. But the Board of Health is not a municipal but a State Institution—and as the city is divided into several corporations, the Board could not, as I propose, mix the scrapings of the streets with the night manure. An organization will afford us this advantage.

I did not find the pits, though simply covered by a shed of boards, offensive at the distance of twenty feet; and from the well known effect of stable manure in depriving night-manure of its offensive odour, nothing of this kind can be apprehended from the plan I propose; but if it

could, lime is an effectual corrector, and is always at hand; and would increase rather than diminish the compost.*

The proposition alluded to was made to the Mayor and City Council so near the conclusion of the session, that no opportunity was had to ascertain the sense of the members on the subject, but from private conversation I have been led to believe that it will be favourably entertained at the ensuing annual session. If I should be disappointed in this expectation, I have it in contemplation to get up a company to propose a scheme to the corporation for the creation of another monopoly—a real monster.

I am, sirs, with sincere esteem,

Your obt. humble servt.

THO. E. BOND, M. D.

[*We should think marl would be a good substance to mix with night soil, as it would absorb the moisture and retain the fertilizing qualities thereof.—Eo.]

We feel much indebted to the Doctor for the readiness and fullness of his answer. There are those who turn up their noses at inquiries on such homely subjects, but one generally finds such men—to be very small men—unfortunately, in these party times—to be in authority, is not always the proof of either the spirit or the capacity to impart useful information.

GRINDING COBS.—A Correspondent of the Genesee Farmer says,—It has always been the practice in this part of the country, when the corn has been threshed from the cobs to throw the cobs away; but we have learned this winter to do differently with our cobs. We now get them ground. We find that meal made of cobs, pig corn in the ear, and oats, is most excellent for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Sometimes we get cobs and oats ground together, always using half or one third cobs. We have fed this meal, mixed with potatoes cut fine, to our calves and sheep. For our hogs we boil potatoes and mix in this meal while the potatoes are yet warm. This cooks the meal in some degree. This is a new way of wintering hogs, at least to us; but I have never known our hogs to do better.

Farmers who never get any cobs ground, I think would do well to try the experiment, when I think that they would agree with me that cobs are of too much value to be thrown away.

An improved Cob grinder was taken last autumn to Mississippi, by F. G. Skinner from R. Sinclair Jr. & Co., and there used on his plantation, where the force is fifty working hands: the economy and value were so obvious that a dozen of his neighbours on witnessing its operation determined to order them.

ASHES.—When wood is burnt in a position that excludes the air, the product is coal; if combustion is performed in the open air, the produce is ashes. Ashes by being leached, or having warm water passed through them, are deprived of the alkali they contain, and this obtained in the shape of potash or soda, by evaporation. Different wood, and plants, vary much in the quantity of ashes and alkali they produce; the fir, beech and poplar, ranking the lowest, and the box, willow, elm, wormwood and fumitory, the highest. The leached ashes of several kinds of grain, were found by Ruckert, to be constituted as follows:

	Silica.	Lime.	Alumine.
Ashes of Wheat,	48	37	15
" Oats,	68	36	9
" Barley,	69	16	15
" Rye,	63	21	16
" Potatoes,	4	66	30
" Red Clover,	37	33	30

Leached ashes are found to be an excellent manure, applied to soils that are light, or such as are inclining to be sour; the alkali correcting the acid with which such soils, as the vegetation proves, abound. In some instances crops of grain, roots and grass, have been nearly doubled by their use; and no skilful agriculturist permits their waste.

—N. E. Farmer.

According to a recent statement published in the Methuen Gazette, the quantity of cotton cloth manufactured by eight companies in Lowell, in the week ending 28th April last, was 1,227, 506 yards, and in the following week 1,212,272, yards. This is equal to 63,000,000 yards per annum. The Merrimack and Lawrence Mills manufacture about 240,000 yards each per week.

MORE ABOUT HOGS.

Any experiments which render the operations of the farmer more certain, or which shall give certain data whereby to calculate the profit or loss of any pursuit in agriculture, are of great value. One trouble in the business of the farm has been, the uncertainty with which the cost and the returns of investments in this occupation has too generally been attended, owing to the remissness of farmers in keeping proper accounts. The keeping of hogs, and the fattening of them, are subjects respecting which much has been said, and much been written, but after all, the exact cost, or an exact account current, has, but in a very few instances, been fairly kept. Arthur Young, many years ago, published some experiments, wherein the expenses were laid down, and the profits also minutely. Mr. Colman also published some experiments a few years ago, which we copied into the Maine Farmer. These were valuable. Until within a few years, it has been generally believed that Indian corn was the only legitimate food for swine, and although they were fed with potatoes and the wash from the kitchen, yet Indian corn, after all, was the only sure substance wherewithal to produce pork.

Now we are willing to acknowledge the great excellence of this article in feeding and fattening hogs, and almost every other animal—man not excepted, but oftentimes the expense of it is so great as to render it very unprofitable as an article for swine diet.

The experiments and researches of Mr. Colman, if we mistake not, established it as a fact that it should not cost more than four shillings (67 cents) per bushel, in order to render it profitable for making pork when round hogs sold at 6½ cents per pound.

In situations where flour mills abound, the article called pollards, a portion of the ground wheat not fine enough to pack in barrels as flour, is oftentimes used as a food for fattening hogs. According to Young, a Mr. Jebb, a miller of Ireland, instituted some experiments to ascertain its value for this purpose. According to him, a barrel which would weigh 84 lbs. paid in feeding and breeding hogs, 18½ cts. per bushel, weighing 21 lbs. by feeding it out to hogs.

Mr. A. B. Allen, of Buffalo, N. Y., who is doing great good in his experiments in breeding and improving swine, and who has produced some excellent animals by his judicious crosses, informs us that he kept his full grown swine last winter, in the best of order, almost exclusively on raw potatoes, at a cost, including time of attention of only three cents per day per head; and he gives it as his opinion, that had he possessed an apparatus for steaming their food, instead of giving it raw, he would have saved from 25 to 30 per cent. on the above trifling cost. He also remarks, and we think with great propriety—that if this can be done in New York, Maine, with the best soil and climate in the world for the production of potatoes, can do it with much more advantage.—*Maine Far.*

*An ingenious and observing friend informs me that he has never seen the earth worm in new or uncultivated fields. Is this fact universal?

This fact I believe is not universal. I think I have seen them in new lands; though the places in which they are most commonly to be met with, and in greatest abundance, are surcharged with rotten manure and decayed vegetable matter; and especially, if such places abound in moisture, as in places where soap suds and the wash of the house is thrown. It is their well known habit to come to the top of the ground in the evening after a warm rain; possibly because they can then work to the greatest advantage.

PREPARING SEED WHEAT.

We have occasionally published articles showing the great importance of preparing seed wheat so as to prevent smut, and we have also published various methods of preparing seed, which have proved an effectual remedy against this injury. We would now urge the importance of properly preparing seed wheat, as the cost is trifling, and without this little attention a great loss may be sustained.

A great many methods of preparing seed, in order to prevent smut, have been tried, a good number of which have proved successful. We consider the following a very easy and convenient method; it is practised extensively and with good success, and the preparation is useful to the wheat as it serves as a manure. One great advantage in this mode, is that if prepared, or partially prepared, it may remain some time before sowed, without injury.

Put about half a bushel of wheat into a tub, and add water, then wash it thoroughly, stirring it violently with a rough stick that it may have a good scrubbing. Then turn in water, stir it and turn off the water, repeating this process several times that all the light stuff may be turned off. Wash another lot, and so proceed till it is all washed.

Then add to the wheat strong salt water, no matter if it be as strong as it can be made, allowing the water to rise above the wheat, and stir it well. The oats, if any, and the light grains of wheat, will rise to the top and should be removed. Let the wheat soak a day, two or three days would be better, and if not convenient to sow, let it remain a week or more. Then drain off the water, and add slaked lime till the wheat will separate so that it may be sowed conveniently.

We have known cases of grain remaining a week or two in strong salt water without injury. One case was related to us in which the wheat lay in strong salt water a fortnight, the pickle was then drained off, but the wheat remained wet a week longer; then it was dried and kept till the next year, when it was sown and grew well.

Some cases have been published, in which wheat remained a long time after being limed before it was sown, and it grew well.—*Yankee Far.*

RAISE SOMETHING.

The substantial comforts of life are drawn from our own soil, and, perhaps, there never was a time when more numerous incentives to its proper culture existed than at present. For the last few years our granaries have been emptied at the return of every harvest. Short supplies,

aided somewhat by a monopolizing spirit that is always aroused by a prospect of scarcity, have caused an advance in the price of every article of provisions, which is prejudicial, to a certain extent, to all classes, and particularly oppressive upon those who, either from improvidence or misfortune, are compelled to support their families by their daily toil.

The farmer will be but a temporary gainer by the existence of these high prices, for a necessary consequence, to their continuance, will be an advance of the price of the labor he hires, or manufactured articles he purchases.

But in addition to all these individual inconveniences, what will be the situation of the country, if we continue content with these short supplies, should a general pestilence sweep over the land in seed time, or in harvest? or, as was recently probable, the nation should be involved in a foreign war?

In most of the old countries of Europe there are national granaries to provide against such calamities; in this we must, at present, depend chiefly upon those of the people to meet such emergencies. Fortunately the farmers in this country are now in a situation that they are not compelled to sell at prices too low to reward them for their toil, and a superabundance will not reduce prices below the intrinsic value of agricultural products when compared with other commodities. But increased attention should be given to agriculture—to the production of the articles of first necessity. The farmer should increase his energies. The high prices his products have for a few years commanded, enable him to employ more labor and make his acres more productive. Mechanics and professional men, if they have the land, or can produce it, should contribute to increase the amount of agricultural productions. The waste spots, too often found about our villages, should be placed under cultivation. A good garden will go much further towards supporting a family than is generally supposed. A small spot of ground well cultivated will produce vegetables enough for a family, and go far towards wintering a cow and few swine; and, in short, every man who has a just regard for his own independence or the welfare of his country, if his situation permits, should raise something!—*Seneca Falls Memorial.*

REPEAL OF THE GRAIN TAX.—Our friends in Virginia who send grain to the Baltimore market, will be pleased to learn that the City Ordinance of the 20th April last, which imposed a charge of half a cent per bushel on all grain, other than the product of Maryland, landed on any of the public wharves, has been REPEALED, and that hereafter their grain will be exempted from the payment of the charge in question, and will stand on precisely the same footing in regard to the use of the wharves as the grain of Maryland.—*American.*

THE SILK CULTURE.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.—Many inquiries have been addressed to us, as Editor of the Journal of the American Silk Society, in regard to the present asking, and probable selling price of the mulberry tree next autumn. It is

exactly that sort of question which we cannot undertake to answer, for the best of all reasons—there is no basis to go upon; it's all a lottery. Take one view and we should think they might not exceed 25 cents—then regard the matter in another, and to all appearance equally well grounded point of view, and there seems to be no reason why they should not be at least as high as they have been the season just passed. Will any one supply us with some facts to go upon? There can be no doubt that the public, and especially those who have an interest in keeping up the value of trees, have been quite sensible of the importance of making silk. The experiments, if all that have been made and are making, in that way, could be collected in one view, would we are sure, far, very far, exceed the general belief—and as far as we can judge, these experiments promise the most favourable results. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that of the number planted, a very large proportion have perished, so that we think it may be averred, that not more than half the number will be in market, in proportion to the number planted, that there was last year.

There are three letters before us, from which we make extracts. They are from writers known to us as gentlemen of veracity. One is dated Savannah, June 5:

"The crops at the south have in a great degree failed. I do not think that in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, there will be one-fourth the quantity raised that was anticipated, on account of the great drought. It not having rained of any consequence in Georgia for several months, the trees have come up very badly, and many that have come up, are now dying from that cause; indeed, in many cases, not one in fifty have grown. A person stated to me to-day, that he planted 30,000 buds, and would not have more than 1600 trees. I think if they do not get completely discouraged this season, that the prospect is good for their maintaining the prices of last fall."

"Trees are held here at 50 cents for the growing crop, and few are willing to make sales at that price."

Another at Germantown, May 30:

"Contracts are being made, to a very limited extent, however, in Philadelphia, at 20 & 25 cents; but the producers held out for an advance. At Burlington they fully calculate on from 40 to 50 cents; and some heavy contracts have, I learn, been made at 40."

And a third at Germantown, 7th June, 1839. The writer says:—

"Trees are now worth from 40 to 50 cents on fall contracts. K. S. [well known to the Editor as a gentleman of the highest respectability] told me to-day, that he had refused 33 cents, and said he would not take 50."

We have orders to sell a large number, but the growers have not named their price. Buyers and sellers fight so shyly that they can't be brought within striking distance of each other. Our own opinion is, that the demand another year in Mississippi and Louisiana, from their peculiar fitness to the growth of the tree and the worm, will be immense.

This morning we had an interview with a gentleman from Natchez, who expressed the belief, that if reliance can be had on one-half of what has been said on the increase and the profits of Silk culture, the business would be in a few years very extensively substituted for cotton. One reason he gives is a fact of which we had before heard and something seen, that the cotton up-lands of Mississippi, are rapidly wearing out and washing away; and the planters settling with their soil, on the river-bottoms. In a few years from this, if the introduction of silk does not arrest this course of things, instead of buying lands on the Mississippi at enormous prices, when once in motion they will not bring up short of Texas.

Of the climate and resources of that country, we shall avail ourselves of some peculiar facilities to speak more at large, regarding its independence as established, and its advantages as attractive beyond any portion of the world for those who have command of, and rely upon slave labour.

The following from the Richmond Enquirer, may be esteemed one of the most pregnant signs that the *silk business*, as a business, is about to be established on a firm and extensive basis in the United States:

The Silk Culture.—Mr. Morris Pollock, the enterprising Throstler of Glasgow, has arrived in the Great Western, and has proceeded to Pittsylvania county, in this State, where he proposes to establish a large Mulberry plantation, a Cocoonery, and a Filature for reeling the Silk. He has availed himself of the Act of Assembly of 1833, and has already become a *quasi* citizen of the State, for the purpose of holding lands. We had the pleasure of witnessing an interesting interview on Friday evening between Mr. Pollock and Mr. D'Homergue. They agree in their views of the best manner of conducting the Silk business in the United States. They think, that Virginia is calculated to be a great Silk State; but that she ought to confine herself at present to the raising of the Mulberry, and the worm, and of reeling the Silk from the Cocoons—and that it is probably best to establish large Filatures, which will furnish a market for the Cocoons, and supersede the necessity of each Silk Culturist having a reel of his own—and that it is better for us to export the raw silk, to be manufactured in Europe—Mr. Pollock seems to possess great knowledge of his subject; and to show the most liberal disposition to communicate it to others, and to encourage the enterprise in this State. He was much surprised by the accounts that were given him of the active and prolific qualities of the *Morus Multicaulis*. He has brought out with him a quantity of the white Italian Mulberry; and presumed, that he could not get his cocoonery in operation before the third year—but the character of the multicaulis will enable him to go to work much sooner. Mr. D'Homergue has also great experience in the business. He is a decided enthusiast; but at the same time prudent and considerate. From the elements of calculation, with which he furnished us on Friday, it appears that, barring all accidents, and with cocoonyries economically built and properly conducted, each acre of ground will produce a net profit of *at least* \$200. In fact, he contends that it will be a more profitable business than raising tobacco in Virginia, and cotton in the South.

[We intended to have concluded the annexed article in the present number, but its length has induced us again to divide it, thus enabling us to give a greater variety.]

From the Farmers' Register.

A FIRST EXPERIMENT OF REARING SILK-WORMS UNDER VERY DISADVANTAGEOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

(Continued.)

May 8th.—22nd day, and third of fourth age.
Morning. 2 P. M. 6.15 P. M. 10 P. M.
Temp. ext. 61½ 86 81 73
" int. 73 81 81 79

Clear.—Appetite of experiment lot much slackened by noon, and at 6 P. M. more than half seemed to have begun their fourth sleep. The last light feed given at 6 P. M. Largest sizes of this lot 1½ inches. By 10, a number had moulted. No. 2 fed throughout the day, being less advanced.

(Some of 13th already roused from their fourth sleep, and those were transferred easily by means of a net hurdle, and the lot was thus assorted into two more equally advanced divisions. It also served to thin them, which was much needed.)

May 9th.—23rd day, and fourth of fourth age.
Morning. 3 P. M. 9 P. M.
Temperature, ext. 67½ { not } 66
" int. 76 { observed. } 73

Cloudy, and light showers in the morning. After 2, steady drizzle. Air very damp. At 10 A. M. supposing the worms of No. 1, enough revived to be transferred, I attempted it, by offering them food on a net hurdle placed above. But few rose to eat, and not one fourth of them by 7 P. M. when the hurdle was lifted and removed. Those left, generally still, and no food given them.

Those of No. 2, have required to be fed through the day, as before.

May 10th.—24th day, and 1st of fifth age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	47
" interior,	71	65	59 $\frac{1}{2}$

Steady rain all last night, which increased to-day to a storm of wind as well as rain. Fortunately, in anticipation of this worse weather, a stock of leaves had been gathered yesterday, though during rain, which lasted until 1 P. M. to-day.

Transferred of the best revived worms of No. 1, as many as would rise to food. Balance, not fed, nor needing it, until noon, it being 42 hours since any leaves had been given to them. Then they were transferred to clean shelves; as also No. 2, and all the other lots—the whole being now on the new shelves. The litter from which some of the oldest worms (hatching of April 13th,) were now removed, had not been cleaned or transferred since first moulting. These were on a large paste-board tray, or shallow box, in which litter always kept much drier than on the table. The observation of this fact, some time before, had induced me to prefer cotton cloth to close board floors. On the latter, a mass of damp litter cannot dry at bottom; on the cloth, it is exposed to air and is drying at bottom as well as at top. The particular tray of litter left so long for trial, and just referred to, when thrown out to-day, was generally green, dry, except being pliant from the damp atmosphere, and sweet in scent, like newly cured hay. One spot only, in the middle, where it lay two inches thick, it was mouldy.

All the worms of the experiment lot, until their being transferred and thinned after this last moulting, were kept too much crowded; and though, if there had been no mode of comparison, I should have considered them as in first rate condition, there is sufficient evidence at hand that they might have done much better. The worms hatched on the 17th, were fewer in number than any other lot, and therefore had more space than any. They have received less attention, by far, than those hatched on the 16th; yet the former have become as much advanced, are more regular in size, and altogether are of finer appearance. They also have until now, been lying on a table where most exposed to the wind, which, though feared as hurtful, probably helped them.

Lately, while the whather was yet clear, I was afraid of a failure of the supply of leaves, and this horrible spell of cold and wet weather makes the prospect much worse. From one or both these causes, there is now great danger of a total loss of the silk-worms. No food given to any after 1 P. M. for want of dry leaves, except a very slight meal at 9 P. M. Some had been gathered in the rain, and were spread on net nurdles to day. Luckily the youngest and latest moulted worms have not yet acquired much appetite, and bear the privation of food better than the older.

May 11th.—25th day, and 2nd of fifth age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	51
" interior,	54	61	63

Cloudy in the morning; afterwards clear, and strong wind.

The worms generally quiet, from cold, and none would eat until 11 A. M. when first feeding was begun. Fed repeatedly afterwards, but they eat very little compared even to yesterday—though, but for the weather, the appetite of all the lots would have greatly increased.

May 12th.—26th day, and 3rd of fifth age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	58
" interior,	57	66	67

Clear and windy. Worms scarcely moving in the morning, and therefore not fed until 7 A. M.; then they began to eat heartily, though the temperature continues so low. The largest worms of the experiment lot now 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; but sizes various, thereby showing evident injury sustained from having been too much crowded. Light rain began again at 9 P. M. Stock of leaves exhausted, and therefore no feeding as usual at 9. This fast must be very injurious in the present state of the worms, and their appetite now growing hourly.

May 13th.—27th day, and 4th of fifth age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temp. ext.	58	73	76	70
" int.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	76	77

A day of rains—some mere April showers, but others remarkably heavy. After 12 o'clock, the rains were separated by gleams of sunshine. The air excessively damp even in close apartments; and that of the silk-worms, had the door kept open, for better ventilation, and the air-hole, which had been made by breaking out an upper pane of glass, was scarcely more than half closed by a piece of paper tied over the opening.

At 5 A. M. when fearing that all must be lost, and speedily, for want of food, a wagon arrived with white mulberry leaves in bags, brought from my farm 16 miles distant. They had been gathered the preceding afternoon, and were ordered to be here by 10 at night; but the extreme darkness of the night compelled a stop on the road, by which the leaves were kept in the bags 7 hours longer than was expected. They had become hot, in every bag; and a thermometer put into the leaves from the middle of one of the bags, taken at hazard, as soon as emptied, rose to 105 degrees. The leaves were immediately spread on cellar (earthen) floors. This supply was all-important to the worms; and throughout the day, the sustained voracity with which they devoured was astonishing. The slow remnants of several lots, had not yet revived from their fourth torpid state.

To my surprise, a few worms of the earliest hatching, began to spin this forenoon, it being their 30th day.

Morning drizzly, and at 9 P. M. another very heavy rain, with thunder and lightning. The last meal at night double as heavy as any before, and given to all the worms—the most backward lot having then well revived.

May 14th.—28th day, and 5th of fifth age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	11 P. M.
Température, exterior,	59	72	60
" interior,	70	69	70

Morning cloudy; by 7 A. M. cleared up, and a fine day afterwards. Appetite of experiment lot in general somewhat abated, and a few of them began to spin—and many of the older worms of other lots. But none are yet disposed to climb well, though provided with the twine ladders, as directed at page 248 of last number of Farmers' Register. Supposed (at first) the cause to be that the earliest spinners were premature, from some injury, or privation, though not otherwise made manifest; for all have suffered so much by the prevalence of cold throughout, and other disadvantages, that the time of spinning was expected to be later than these beginnings, by five days at least. They have actually begun three days earlier than according to Dandolo's rules, when supposed to be under the most perfect and suitable artificial temperature, and treatment.

Lest there should be any want of food in the present critical state of the worms, and when they are expected to cease eating very soon, and that they might select the freshest, the leaves were given very frequently and lavishly.

May 15th.—29th day, and 6th of fifth age.

	Morning	2 P. M.	5 P. M.	11 P. M.
Temp. ext.	57	85	85	68
" int.	67	80	82	78

Fine bright day—windy, and dry air. Contrary to expectation, the appetite of the experiment lot, instead of abating, is increased. This is doubtless owing to the increased warmth and dryness of the air. Until the latter part of yesterday, the weather could scarcely have been worse than it has continued from the 9th inst. to 14th inclusive—and this at the most critical age and condition of the worms, when they suffer particularly from every privation, and when no time is left to repair, by better subsequent care, any damage then sustained.

This is the only day since the feeding commenced which has not been much too cold, wholly or in part.

The food used, up to this evening, is still entirely of the leaves gathered on the 12th, and brought 16 miles, and now more than three days old. They were, when the last were used, at 5 P. M. nearly or quite as dry as grass half cured for hay; yet they were still eaten greedily by the worms, though no doubt fresh leaves would have been better relished and also healthier food. Those left, after the meal given at 5 P. M. were quite too dry to be given, and there was no other supply then on hand for later feeding. However, a supply fortunately arrived by 10 P. M. in bags partly warm with fermentation, and a good meal was given, which seemed to invite redoubled appetite.

All the worms have grown much since yesterday. The largest of the experiment lot are now 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and can stretch out to 3 inches. But few of them yet have

begun to spin, except of No. 2, and part of No 1, previously the most backward, which were *on the highest shelf*; and these also climbed the best, though still far from well. The cause of this more rapid progress was afterwards discovered in the fact that the temperature of the atmosphere above the upper shelf was usually 2 degrees higher than that below the lowest, though the perpendicular distance is but about 5 feet. This difference was observed both when the room was closed, and when opened, and the air passing through freely. The other worms of No. 1 were now divided between a hurdle on the lowest and another on one of the central shelves. The position of the thermometer, by which the interior temperature has been marked, is nearly midway between the extremes of elevation. If so great a difference had been known of early, it would have afforded easy means for equalizing and bringing together worms of the most remote states of advancement and growth.

For the last three days, the leaves have been so heaped on, and so large a proportion left unconsumed, that I fear they will ferment, if the worms do not hasten their climbing, and finish much sooner than now seems at all probable. The many shoots and twigs intermixed, also, are found hurtful; as they induce the worms to spin upon them, and among the litter.

May 16th.—30th day, and 7th of fifth age.

	Morning	11 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temp. ext.	59	84	86	60
" int.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	81	88

Clear, and a warm day. Though the fresh food was laid on last night, to 11 o'clock, very heavily, before morning it was all devoured. Fed as usual at 5, and then not again, (by inadvertent omission,) until 11 A. M., which was a very improper and probably hurtful privation.

The worms of the hatching of April 16th seem now to have generally reached full size, (more than 3 inches long,) and yet but few have begun to spin. Judging by the oldest (of the 13th,) which, as fore-runners, have been very useful to my observations on the experiment lot, it seems that nearly all, if left to themselves, would spin among the litter. In regard to their climbing to spin, I expected difficulty; and I now fear in it utter failure.

May 17th.—31st day, and 8th of fifth age.

	Morning	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, ext.	62	86	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
" int.	73	80	78

The disposition to climb seems rather to have abated than increased, and now I despair of it. Not more than one in twenty have yet climbed, (including the oldest,) and in waiting for the others to do so, unaided, I fear that their energy and health have already been wasting, judging from the shrunken appearance, and soft flaccid feel to the touch, of the worms of the experiment lot, and those still older. There seemed to be no hope of saving them, except by the very troublesome, laborious, and, to the worms, hurtful procedure, of lifting every one by hand, and putting them in suitable places to spin. This was forthwith commenced. The worms placed under the shelves floored with cotton cloth, adhered well, and generally soon began to spin. From the sleek paste-board floors, they dropped almost as fast as put on; and the two shelves so fixed were nearly useless as spinning places. The wood-work, also was planed too smooth; and rougher surfaces would have served better. After filling all these suitable receptacles, next all the jelly and wine-glasses at hand were put in requisition; and about two thousand little paper cones made and hung up, in each of all of which a worm was put to spin. These troublesome means served admirably in this case of pressing necessity; but, of course, such are out of the question for ordinary or profitable procedure in rearing silk-worms. By all the means used, all the worms of April the 13th, 14th, and 15th, and part of the experiment lot, were disposed of by night; and the hurdles, or shelves from which all were entirely removed, were immediately after cleaned of the litter, which was about four inches thick, generally, mouldy beneath the surface, and when turned up, offensive to the smell. These and all ought to have been cleaned some days before. But, besides the twine ladders at the sides and ends of the divisions, rows of twigs and sticks had been set up across all, to afford the worms more facilities for climbing to the frame-work above; and these sticks served but the more to induce the worms to form cocoons at their bottoms. Of course it was impossible to remove, or even to thin the accumulated litter, on any division, until after taking off all the worms; and

even then, the partially finished and very soft cocoons, there fixed, were necessarily sacrificed; as well as such of the worms as had already exhausted too much of their material to recommence their spinning. Such as were manifestly of this class were thrown away when the litter was removed. Many of the finished cocoons, however, though enveloped in, and even covered by the litter, were firm and of good quality.

Food scarce to day; and the most backward worms, which are now avenous, were necessarily on short allowance. At night, a heavy rain.

[To be concluded in our next.]

From the N. York Journal of Commerce.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Commerce and the Navigation of the United States.—We have received from Washington an abstract of this interesting document; from which we present the following:

Imports for the year ending Sept. 30th 1838.

Total amount, \$113,717,404

Of which were imported in American vessels, 103,087,448

In foreign vessels, 10,629,950

Exports.

Total amount, 108,486,616

Of which were domestic produce, 96,033,821

Foreign produce, 12,452,795

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

Exported in American vessels, 79,855,592

" in Foreign vessels, 16,179,226

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

Exported in American vessels, 9,964,200

" in Foreign vessels, 2,488,595

Tons.

American shipping entered the ports of the United States for the year ending Sept. 30, 1838,

Do. cleared from do.

Foreign shipping entered during same period,

Do. cleared do.

Registered tonnage as corrected Sept. 1838,

Enrolled and licensed,

Fishing vessels,

1,302,974

1,408,751

592,110

604,166

522,691

1,041,105

131,102

1,994,798

129,629

41,859

71,275

Tons, 113,144

CANAL.—The great extent of navigation on the lakes, which find their outlet through the Erie Canal, is continually raising up points of trade for the business of our lake craft, and new places of demand for the merchandize of N. York city, and Boston. This increase of trade, within four years, will receive a new impulse from the almost boundless inland navigation, which is uniting rivers with lakes, and laying open the bosom of the richest country in the world, to the blessings of cultivation and a market.

More than a thousand miles of canals connecting the lake business with the interior of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio will be completed in about four years.

Some of the following are already nearly or quite ready for business.

Michigan and Erie canal, including both the branch to Michigan city and (miles of the Illinois State line) 198

Wabash and Erie canals in Ohio and Indiana, 326

Central Canal Indiana, 310

Cross Cut Canal, 43

Miami Canal Ohio, 205

White Water Canal, Indiana, (length of Richmond branch estimated) 90

Harrison, on the White Water Canal estimated 30

Total, 1,191

With such medium of trade, outlets to the surplus population of the east, such avenues for the produce that shall make its way to the market of the east—it is impossible to conceive the tremendous commerce that must pass through the city of Buffalo, when these great interanl improvements shall have had their time to arrive at the perfection of their operation upon the enterprise of the people.—*Buffalo Republican.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Tincture of roses.—Take the leaves of the common rose, place them, without pressing them, in a bottle, pour good spirits of wine upon them, close the bottle, and let it stand until it is required for use. This tincture will keep for years, and yield a perfume little inferior to otto of rose; a few drops of it will suffice to impregnate the atmosphere of a room with a delicious odor. Common vinegar is greatly improved by a very small quantity being added to it.—*German paper.*

To preserve Currants for Tarts. Put a pound of sugar into a preserving pan, for every pound and a quarter of currants, with sufficient quantity of juice of currants to dissolve the sugar; when it boils, skim it and put in your currants, and boil them till they are very clear.—Put them in a jar, cover them with white paper dipped in brandy, and keep them in a dry place.

To take Grease out of Silk.—If a little powdered magnesia be applied on the wrong side of silk, as soon as the spot is discovered, it is a never failing remedy—the dark spots disappear as if by magic.

Light Corn Bread.—Stir four pints meal into three pints tepid water; add one large tea-spoonful salt, let it rise five or six hours; then stir it up with the hand, and bake it in a brisk oven. Another method is to make mush, and before it gets cold, stir in half a pint of meal. Let it rise and bake as the first.

China glass were may be firmly and neatly joined by a thick solution of isinglass and gin.

MILKING.—In the morning the cows should be driven gently two or three times round the yard before milking; they will yield more for the exercise. We have seldom hired a good milker. Females are better than men, they have more patience. A good milker will obtain at least one quarter more cream than one that milks slowly. We have often proved this; we hired one summer a man from New Hampshire who had managed a farm several years. He was clever but extremely moderate; we then had four cows in milk, and discovered that our slow milker was fast drying up our cows: we concluded to give him our aid and let him milk only two; on the first trial he obtained the same quantity that we did. In one week we obtained one quart more than he at a milking; he said his cows were not equal to ours; we then shifted, and obtained, within nine days, more milk from his cows than he did from ours. This was wholly to be ascribed to his moderate milking, for he left none in the udder.—*Boston Cultivator.*

[* Rather too good.—*Ed. Am. Farmer.*]

The Linden Trees.—The Pittsburgh Advocate of Wednesday last says—The caterpillars are eating the leaves off the beautiful Linden trees in the public squares of Philadelphia. We once saw a fine bed of raspberries saved from the depredations of the same or of a similar enemy, by strewing quicksand upon them while the leaves were wet with dew. The sand adheres to the viscous matter among the feet of the worm, it rolls itself up, falls off, and is quickly destroyed. Whether it would have the same effect upon the worm that so annoys the lovers of umbrageous promenades in our sister city we cannot tell; we see no reason why it should not.—*Phil. Am. Sent.*

ILLINOIS—The past and present.—In 1800 there were in the limits of Illinois about 3000 souls. By the census of 1820 there were 54,000. The next census in 1830, exhibited 157,455, as the number of inhabitants. And five years after that according to the State Census, the population of Illinois had reached to 269,794. In the election for Governor, in 1838, there was 64,000 votes given, in a territory which contained but 3000 inhabitants, less than forty years before.

John Marbury has been elected president of Union Bank of Georgetown, vice Robt. Beverly, resigned.

THE COTTON CIRCULAR.

The President of the Bank of the U. S., both in conversation and by letters, denies altogether any connexion with the famous Circular.

P. S. We have this moment received the following communication:

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce—

I perceive that, in common with the other newspapers of this city, you have connected my name and the Bank of the U. S. with the Cotton Circular recently issued in this city. You will therefore permit me to state explicitly—That the Bank of the U. S. has nothing whatever to do with it, so far as I know or believe.

That this measure did not emanate from Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle.

That with the view of facilitating the export of the Cotton now in this port I offer to make the advances named in the Circular referred to.

That the reasons assigned for making shipments to Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle are those of some of the holders of Cotton in this country, who seek to protect their own interests by a concert of action.

New York, June 11th, 1839. S. V. S. WILDER.

With reference to the censure and the queries, we feel authorized to say that the U. S. Bank is not purchasing, nor does it intend to purchase cotton. The United States Bank is not making advances, nor does it intend to make advances for the purchase of cotton.—U. S. Gaz.

The New York Correspondent of the Philadelphia N. American, under date of Tuesday afternoon, writes—

"The Cotton circular discussion seems to be drawing to a close, as the parties who were first considered as being the great ones in the business disavow it entirely.—It is attributed now pretty much to one or two Southern gentlemen and one or two here, who have rather written down what they would like to see done, than what they have provided the means of actually doing."

THE COTTON CROP.—The Charleston Courier gives a tabular statement, made up to the latest dates, with great care, of the comparative amount of cotton on hand on the 1st of October, 1838 and 1st October, 1839, receipts for the year up to these dates and the amount on shipboard not cleared. The total is as follows:

On hand October 1st, 1838	74,206 bales
do do 1839	39,369 "
Receipts October 1st, 1838	1,594,402 "
do do 1839	1,251,476 "
On shipboard Oct. 1st, 1838	377,933 "
do do 1839	308,685 "

The amount exported during the year commencing October 1, 1838 up to dates in May, 1839, varying from the 1st to 24th, was, to Great Britain, 553,762 bales, France, 201,126, other ports, 21,117.—Up to the same periods in 1838, it was, to Great Britain, 835,951 bales, to France, 242,159, other ports 52,752.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 3 P. M.—There is more heaviness in the cotton market; the sales are less, and at rather lower prices. Flour retains the advantage it got yesterday; 400 bbls. N. Orleans in good orders sold at \$6; 300 Richmond, country, at \$6.18; Georgetown 6.62a75; Ohio via canal 6.12a25. The Cotton Circular which interested us for some days has almost ceased to be talked about.

June 17th—The packet ship Rone from Havre, has arrived, bringing dates somewhat later than the Great Western.—[We find no mention made of the cotton market.] The number of killed and wounded in the late sedition movement in Paris was not yet ascertained—about 212 arrests had taken place, and the trials are to take place before the chamber of Peers—order had been restored.

In Cotton but little has been done in the N. Y. market, the sales however in one or two instances at easier prices. No change in Flour, which is very dull.

At WHEELING, last week, Kentucky hemp was in demand at \$125 a ton; lard 12a12c.; nothing doing in flour, holders ask \$5, but no sale made at above 4s.

GEOGETOWN, D. C. June 17—There is a little better feeling about Flour, and sales have been made at 5.75, and for prime brands 5.871 to 6 could be had.

NEW ORLEANS—The news by the Great Western was received 10th inst. and cast a gloom over the cotton market, and the Bee says, "we have no prices to quote"; the market generally sympathised in the gloom thus suddenly cast over the cotton trade. Corn 62a63c; Flour \$5; tobacco, sales of 200hds at 8a91 for crossed, 11a12 for seconds, and 13a14 for firsts, and firm; in sugar, no change.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

BRICKS—		PROVISIONS—	
Run of kiln per M.	\$7 00	Beef, Balt. mess,	16 50
Hard or arch	8 00	Pork, do do	22 00 a 23 00
Red or paving	9 50	do prime	18 00 a 19 00
COFFEE—Ha. lb.	10 a 11	Bacon, Balt. ass. lb.	11 1/2 a 12
Rio	11 a 12	Hams, do cured	13 a —
COTTON—		Middings, do do	12
Virgin. good, lb.	15 a 16	Shoulders, do do	11 a 11
Florida,	16 a 17	Lard, West. & Balt.	13
Alabama	17 a 17	Butter, Wes. No. 3,	13
Louisiana, pri.	15 a 18	do do " 2,	15
Mississippi	a 17	do Glades " 2,	20
FEATHERS—		Cheese, in casks, lb.	9 a 11
Am. geese, lb.	45 a 50	RICE—pr 100 lb. 5 00 a 5 25	
FISH—		SALT—Liv. gr. bush.	35 a 00
Shad, No. 1, tri. bl.	12 00	SEEDS—Clover do.	00
Herrings	5 35 a 5 37	Timothy do.	00
FLOWER, &c.—		TEAS—Hyson, lb.	40 a 90
City Mills, sup. bbl.	6 62	Y. Hyson	44 a 90
Howard st. do	6 00 a 6 12	Gunpowder	65 a 20
Susquehan.	6 37	Imperial	60 a 00
Rye.	5 37 a 00	TOBACCO—	
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	4 43	Com., 100 lb.	4 00 a 5 50
do.	lhd. 00 00	Brown & red	6 00 a 6 50
Chopped Rye 100 lb.	2 00	Ground leaf	7 00 a 9 00
Ship stuff, bush.	40 a —	Or. to mid. col.	9 50 a 12 00
Shorts,	23	Col. to fine red	12 a 14 00
GRAIN—		Yel. to fi. yel.	14 50 a 17 00
Wheat, pri. red	1 20 a 1 30	Wrappery, suitable for	
Rye, good	94 a 95	segars,	10 00 a 20 00
Corn, white	82 a 83	Virginia	6 00 a 10 00
do yellow	85 a 86	Ohio	8 00 a 16 00
Oats	49 a 50	Kentucky	8 00 a 12 00
Beans, white	2 00 a 2 25	St. Domingo	15 00 a 20 00
Peas, black eye	1 37 a 1 40	Cuba	18 00 a 20 00
NAVAL STORES—		WOOL—	
Pitch, bbl.	2 12 a 2 25	Am. Sax. fleece, lb	60 a 70
Tar,	2 00	Full bld. Merino	50 a 60
PLASTER PARIS—		1-3 & 4 do.	40 a 45
Cargo, ton,	3 50	native & 4 do.	35 a 40
Ground, bbl.	1 50	pulled, lambs	35 a 37
SUGARS—		unwashed	25 a 33
Hav. wh. 100 lb.	10 a 12 00	S. Ame. clean	25
do brown	8 25 a 8 50	Sheep skins, each	25 a 30
N. Orleans	6 a 7 25	WAGON FREIGHTS—	
Lump, lb.	12 a 12	To Pittsburgh, 100 lb.	1 75
Loaf,	15 a 16	To Wheeling	2 00

OVERSEER—A situation is wanted as Overseer, by a man who is recommended to the publisher of the American Farmer, from a most respectable source, as possessing "much taste, judgment and experience in both the science and art of agriculture and horticulture, who is eminently qualified for such a situation. He has for many years been an amateur in all the sciences of agricultural husbandry—and as men are most apt to excel in those professions for which they have a special attachment, he has acquired both taste and skill in these most honorable departments of human labor, that in my judgment would make him a valuable acquisition." Any gentleman in want of an overseer will please apply to S. Sands, Farmer office, if by letter, post paid.
je 19.

3t

FOR SALE,

S FULL BRED DURHAM SHORT HORN BULLS,
From 3 months to 3 years old—They are all of the best stock, which their fine forms and size fully attest.—The pedigrees being too long for insertion, reference can be made to J. S. or T. B. SKINNER, for this and other particulars.
je 19.

FOR SALE,

An imported BULL DOG—a rare critter, that will draw a barge or pull a Bull!
This dog will be a jewel to any one who may get him, he is a brindle, 18 months old, was bought at a very high figure in England, and sent to an eminent House in Liverpool, who sought the best to be had in the kingdom, as a token of gratitude to a friend. For particulars and documents enquire of
J. S. & T. B. SKINNER.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINES.
The subscribers being aware of the great deficiency in strength, durability, &c. of the various horse powers and Thrashing Machines, that have been offered for sale, and having been solicited by a number of farmers to manufacture a machine suitable to the draft of about two horses, simple in its construction, durable, and one that can be relied upon, have in consequence of these solicitations planned and are now manufacturing HORSE POWERS, and WHEAT MACHINES, that embrace great strength of material, simplicity of construction, and made in the most substantial manner. Price for each Horse Power \$100. Thrashing Machine \$50, Driving Band \$10, or the whole complete for \$160. ALSO—THRASHING MACHINES, made to order, for four horse power, price \$100 each. The above horse power can also be applied to driving the Cylindrical Straw Cutter, Corn Sheller, and Crusher, Corn Mill, Wheat Fan, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, and Seedsmen, Light street, near Pratt street wharf.

je 19.

NEW SEED STORE—BY THOMAS DENNY,
(Next door in the rear of Dinsmore & Kyle,) fronting on Ellicott st. near Pratt street.

Where he intends keeping (to suit all seasons) a full and complete assortment of FIELD & GARDEN SEED, fresh and genuine, obtained from the first sources in the country, the latter the very best that can be had in this and other states of the union.

GARDEN and FARM TOOLS of all kinds, assorted sizes, and most approved patterns.

Agricultural Works of the very best American practical farming. SILK MANUALS, treating fully on the mode of cultivating the tree and rearing the worm, &c. &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise will meet the earliest attention upon the best terms.

May 29 tf

EVANS' PATENT SELF SHARPENING PLOUGHES,

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

The subscriber is now manufacturing C. & O. Evans' reverse point or self sharpening PLOUGHES; each share (of cast iron) has two points; and, by reversing act upon the principle of self sharpening, and therefore economy in using. These ploughs are made in the best possible manner, and will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be had in this city; together with my extensive assortment of other make of ploughs, and agricultural implements generally.

In store, very superior Pennsylvania made Grain CRADLES, with Waldron's & Griffin's Blades; Grain and Grass SCYTHES of Waldron's, Griffin's and American manufacture; Scythe Snathes and other harvest tools; Threshing Machines; Horse powers, &c.

I have also patterns for, and have made some splendid Cast Iron Railings for private dwellings and Lamp Posts, and would invite those wanting such articles, to call and see my work.

All orders will meet prompt attention. J. S. EASTMAN,

May 15. 36 Pratt st. between Charles and Hanover sts.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durdung & Co. encouraged by the favor shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price \$25. They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices. Also on sale, New Year ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at \$3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 12 1-4 at \$3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsmen, Grant St. Baltimore, rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. May 29

WASHINGTON CITY SILK COMPANY.

The Washington City Silk Company has constantly on hand, for sale, a large supply of the several varieties of Mulberry trees, used in feeding silk worms, viz: Morus Multiculis, Alpine, Brousa, and Canton, and Cuttings and roots of the same. Also, Chinese Mulberry seed, silk worms' eggs, silk-reels, cocoons, raw and twisted silk, feeding-shelves and hurdles, all the most popular works on silk culture; in short, every thing necessary for properly and advantageously carrying on the silk business. All who desire to engage in this interesting enterprise may be satisfied that whatever is offered for sale by this Company is genuine, and as represented. Such directions will be given to purchasers as will render success inevitable. A list of prices and terms, with any information desired, will be sent gratuitously to all who apply thereto, and the Company will be pleased to correspond with their fellow citizens wishing information upon the several subjects connected with this important branch of national industry. Letters and orders will have prompt attention if addressed, free of postage, to May 22 tf JOHN F. CALLAN, Secretary W. C. Silk Company

THE BALTIMORE SILK COMPANY.

Having been formed for the ultimate purpose of the Culture, Reeling, Spinning and Manufacturing of Silk in all its varieties, and having moreover purchased from G. Gay, Esq. the Patent Right to his highly approved Silk Machine for the entire State of Maryland, and the exclusive privilege of manufacturing, using and vending the same to Companies or Counties, are ready, and do hereby offer for sale the right to use the same, to each and every County in the State.

The advantages to be derived from having an interest in the concern must be apparent to every person who considers that the right to a County authorises the formation of a Company for the same purposes, to open books for subscription to stock to any specified amount, to the sale of any number of Machines that may be required, and also to an increased number of Spindles, all of which insures an increase of profits proportioned to the increased demand for the machine. Another source of profit is that of Reeling and Spinning the Silk of the Grower or Cultivator, either by the pound or upon shares. This will be found to be no inconsiderable item in the profit, where an extensive privilege is secured, and the article of Silk extensively cultivated. The terms of sale of the above privileges will be made accommodating to a purchaser both as to time and payments.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Company, No 198 Baltimore street Baltimore.

J. S. SKINNER,

President B. S. Company.

June 5-31

E. CENTER, Secretary.

MAHOO'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 20 Cheapside. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. Myself R. M. FANSON, Agent.

TO READERS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Persons having Farms or Stock for sale, will find it much to their advantage by calling on H. W. BOOL, licensed auctioneer for the state of Maryland; his knowledge, derived from many years experience, and his personal attention to all sales effected by him, will, as it is humbly believed, be of great advantage to such as may want his services. In all sales effected by him in various parts of the state, it has been his good luck and certainly the most agreeable part of his duty to give satisfaction, particularly in Stocks of blood, and common Horses, Cattle of all kinds, Farming Utensils, Produce, Household effects, as well as every thing which pertain to sales of extensive establishments—and such as wish to send to town articles for sale, will find a spacious store and best efforts to give general satisfaction. H. W. BOOL, 60 Baltimore st. Baltimore.

All letters post paid, will receive prompt answers—terms moderate. je 12 31 H. W. B.

IMPROVED CORN SHELLER.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1839.

Gentlemen—

The Corn sheller, which we have deposited with you for the purpose of introducing them to the farmers of the South, we confidently believe to be the only machine for that purpose which has yet been offered to the public, which was an object to an extensive Corn grower.—The Sheller which we offer is capable of shelling 180 Bush. per hour when pushed to its utmost capacity, but is warranted to shell 1000 Bushels a day without any extra effort; it leaves no corn upon the cob, and breaks no corn; the above facts may be easily established by a trial, which is what we rely upon, more than upon all we can say or represent by certificates, which might be sent to you to any extent from respectable farmers who have used them in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Horse powers will be furnished with the machines when required, of the most approved kinds; farmers having wheat machines will not be under the necessity of purchasing horse powers; the power required is a little less than for the common wheat machine. We shall forward to you a sample of our Wheat machine and horse power, which is the only one in general use in the wheat districts; they are simple, compact and durable, easily removed from place to place, and warranted to thrash two hundred bush. wheat per day with four horses. The above machines can be sent to you at the shortest notice, as a large supply is kept constantly on hand, and will be warranted to do all that we have stated.

CAPRON & MUIRHEAD,

je 12 31 Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE,

A young improved Short Horn Bull—milk white—warranted genuine—also a young Devon Bull and two Devon Heifers—inquire of J. S. SKINNER, or T. B. SKINNER.

For sale, also inquire as above, about 40 acres of land covered with chestnut timber—several thousand rails and posts already on the shore, near Drum point, and it is supposed 30,000 more may be cut near the shore—This land will be sold a great bargain—say 20 dollars an acre.

June 5th.

THE IMPORTED SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULL LLEWELYN Will stand this season at MOUNT PLEASANT, 2 1/2 miles from Baltimore, on the Falls turnpike road, adjoining the Rockdale Silk Factory.

He is a beautiful fashionable roan, of fine size and points, and clean neck and head; and, as will be seen by his pedigree, is as thorough and high bred an animal as is to be found either in Europe or America.

LLEWELYN, roan, calved May 13, 1836; got by Maggot, 2238, bred by the Rev. H. Berry, d. Gay, by Mr. Whitaker's Norfolk, 2377; g. d. Grizel, by Young Wartaby, 2812; gr. g. d. by a son of Dimple, 594; Sir Dimple's sister was sold at Mr. C. Colling's sale for 410 guineas; gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. John Woodhouse's roan bull Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's grey bull, 872.

Cows will be attended to by John Hussey, herdsman, who will take every care of them while in his charge. TERMS—Each cow will be charged \$10 to ensure her being in calf.

I have examined Llewelyn, and consider him eminently qualified to improve the native breed of cattle, as also to perpetuate, in purity, his own peculiar and noble race. To say to one acquainted with the British herd book that he was bred by the late Rev. Mr. Berry, is at once to pronounce his eulogy; for it is well known that no one, since the time of the Collings', has been more eminently successful as a breeder in Europe, or contributed more to the improvement of British cattle.

EDWD. P. ROBERTS,

Ed. Farmer & Gardener.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, TO WIT:

I hereby certify that Ephraim Berryman, of Baltimore county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the peace, in and for said county, this 3d day of June, 1839, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, a sorrel mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, with a small white spot in her forehead; shod all round; racks and paces. Given under my hand.

WM. FRUSH.

The owner of the above described mare is requested to pay property, pay charges and take her away.

EPHR. BERRYMAN,

14 miles on the Leisterstown turnpike, je 5

AT*

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE LOT, containing 17 acres and 17 perches, very handsomely situated 3 1/2 miles from the city, in one of the best and most healthy neighborhoods in the vicinity of the city. For further particulars enquire of J. S. SKINNER & SON.

The above would be a good situation for a market garden. je 18

TO AMERICAN SILK GROWERS.

The subscriber expects to be ready on the 20th inst. to receive pupils to be taught the art of feeding the Silk Worms and the rearing of the Cocoons to raw silk, suitable for the manufacturer.—He has engaged a lady fully competent to superintend the establishment.

Those who wish to be instructed in this branch of national industry, will apply at the AMERICAN SILK AGENCY, No. 25 Walnut st. Philad. up stairs. m 22 St. S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent.